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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, Carnaghan, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR MUSCAT, &c.

THE fine first-class Ship MARGARET JANE, Captain Thompson, will sail on or about 20th instant, for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, and Bussorah, taking Cargo and Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to
HAJEE ZAMAL ABADEEN SHIRAZER.
Bombay, 4th August 1863.

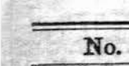
FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Cannanore and Cochin.

THE ship ATTIET RAHMON, 504 Tons, Captain J. Delange, will sail for the above Ports on the 12th August. For Freight or Passage, apply to Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Mohomed Ali Sulley, Modee Khana Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a cossting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery; from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

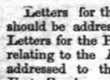
Rates of passage money, including *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. G. GEMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steamship BENARES (1,500 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain J. G. Gribble, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 9th August, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 6th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd August 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 6th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain Morland, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

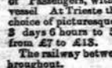
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (850 Tons and 170 H. P.) Frederick Blackmore, Commander, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah, on MONDAY, the 10th August at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Malabar Coast on 15th August, with Passengers and Cargo, calling at the ports of Sadasheegbur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, or Beypore, and Cochin. Passengers or Cargo for Madras may be conveyed by Rail from Beypoor by this opportunity.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Tenger*, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise Captain Owens will land them as they may come to hand at the risk and expence of the concerned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
4th August 1863. Agents for Captain and Owners.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Wings of the Wind*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise Captain Wells will land them as they may come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 1st August 1863.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL, DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland .....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.

,,	,,	,,	4 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	On demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland			} On demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland				

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a title is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℘ cent ℘ annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited for any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,591,000 (£343,600.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Poudichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Demand		1s.	11¾d. do.
On France 6 months' sight		2-56	cts. do.
3 Do.	Do.	2-53	do.
On Demand		2-50	do.

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
,,	4 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	3 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	2 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	1 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	On demand	1s.	11¾d.

Circular Notes.....

The London Manager will grant drafts generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider safe for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Bank, and all S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacQUILLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand		1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		} 1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying th proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at		2s.	per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, on Demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £100 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice.....3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.....4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.....5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Corporation or Order*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .....¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .....¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,,	6	,,	5	,,
Do.	,,	12	,,	6	,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS RED BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a sitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

Terms—Cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

ELECTRO-SILVERED PINT MUGS.—A handsomely finished Pint Mug .....Rs. 12 0
Another differing, engine turned, with shield for Monogram, others with glass bottoms, very strongly made, all at the same price 12 0
The new pattern Elongating Cross-bar Toast Rack 15 0
Plain pattern Toast Rack 7 0
Other kinds and patterns in stock.....Rs. 6 to 25 0
Salt Cellars very rich design, gilt inside, Silver pattern each..... 5 0

Rampart Row, August 1863. HERBERT & Co.

JOSEPH RODGERS AND SONS.—Knives and Forks in Sets comprising—

A dozen large Knives.
A dozen small Knives.
A large meat Carver and Fork.
A Game Carver and Fork.
One long Steel Sharpener.
Total 29 Articles, cash Rs. 40.

N. B.—The above are balance handled and pinned through with a rivet; warranted finest ivory and steel; far superior to sets by Mappin at double the price.

Rampart Row, August 1863. HERBERT & Co.

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

ESPECIAL attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Stuffed-Tang Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the Handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the Blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory Handles are in the most *perfect style of Manufacture.*

Table Knives	per dozen	Rs. 22 0
Dessert Knives	,,	,, 17 8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork	per pair	Rs. 7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers; ditto	,,	,, 7 0

With Ebony Coloured Handles, strongly rivetted and secured, the Blades being of capital Sheffield Steel.

Table Knives	per dozen	Rs.	6 8
Dessert Knives	,,	,,	5 8
Meat Carvers, knife and fork	the pair	Rs.	3 8
Table Steel	,,	,,	0 12

Rampart Row, August 1 63. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co. have received, per steamer, a very large assortment of double Glass Slides suitable for any stereoscope, containing views of most of the principal places of note celebrated in history, or on account of architectural beauties, natural phenomena, &c., &c., viz.

ITALY—
Panorama of Venice.
View of the villages of Lacco and Foria with the Island of Ischia in the Gulf of Naples.
The Valley of Gragnano.
Gallery of Statuary in the Vatican.
Benediction at the grand entrance of St. Peter's, Rome.
The front view of the Church of England.
The fountain of Vittoria, Palermo.
General view of the Cathedral of Palermo.
Colonnade of the Piazza of St. George.
Veiw of Callagirone in Sicily.
Front view of the grand Church of Milan.
View of St. Mark and the Doge's Palace.
Front view of the Church of Salutation.
Front view of the Church of St. Mark, Venice.
View of the Pitti Palace with garden grounds, fountains, sculpture, &c., Florence.
The Bridge of Sighs, Venice.
Panoramic view of the Bay of Naples with Mount Vesuvius in the distance.

FRANCE—
Perspective views of the Bois de Boulogne.
Pavillion of the Court Louveir.
Panoramic view of Paris.
Triumphal Arch, Paris.
Front view of the entrance of the Cathedral of Rheims.
Panoramic view of St. Ouen at Rouen,
Church of the Invalids, Paris.
Panoramic view of Paris shewing the course of the Seine.
Place du Trone.
Front of the Church of St. Notre Dame.
Hotel de Ville,
The Pantheon, Paris.
Palace of the Tuilleries.
Panoramic view of Paris from the Prison of St. Jacques.
The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris.
The Church of the Madeliene.
The Column of July.
Place de la Bastile.
Place de la Concorde.
Interior of the Church of St. Euten-du-mont.
Interior of the Church of St. German-le-Auxileries.
Fountain of Luvois, Paris.
Panoramic view of the Place du Carrousel, the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysees.
Column of Triumph, Cordere.
Chapel and Tomb of the Napoleon I.
Interior of the Church of St. Eugene.

GREAT BRITAIN—
The Picture Gallery of Buckingham Palace, London.
The Tower of London, view from Tower Hill.
The Hall of Parliament, London.
One of the principal drawing-rooms in Buckingham Palace.
The Throne Room, Windsor Castle.
Garden of Buckingham Palace.
Palace of the Queen at Balmoral, Scotland.
The Ruins of Melrose Abbey.
☞ Several views differing.
The Interior of the Chapel Royal of the Holyrood Palace.
The Bed-room of Marie Stuart, do. do.
The Prison of Edinburgh.
Trossach's Hotel.
Panoramic view of Lake Katrine.
Borders of do. do.
Panoramic view of Balmoral Castle and surrounding country.
View of Rumbling Bridge, Dunkeld.
The Cascade at Inversnaid.
View from Lake Lomond.
Front view of Holyrood Palace.
EAST VIEW OF OSBORNE HOUSE—
Isle of Wight, the marine residence of Queen Victoria.
☞ Several views differing of this Palace.
PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE—
The residence of Queen Victoria when in London.
The Grand Avenue in Windsor Park.
Panorama of Eton College and Windsor.
Statue of Charles 1st, the Nels on Monument with the National Gallery in the background.
A general view of Saint Paul'Cathedral, London.
Greenwich Hospital.
View of the front entrance of Windsor Castle.
Perspective view of the new Houses of Parliament from the Lambeth Palace side of the River Thames.
The Throne Room in Windsor Castle.
The *blue* Drawing Room in Buckingham Place.
General view of Windsor Castle and surrounding country.
Tomb of the Princess Charlotte at Windsor.
View of the Earthen Mound, Edinburgh.
Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Edinburgh.
Panoramic view of Princes' Street, Edinburgh.
☞ Several general views of Edinburgh available.
REMARKABLE PLACES—
View of Sedden, in the Tyrol.
Panoramic view of Ems, bank of the Rhine.
Stolzenfels and the Rhine, at Nieder-Spay.
Interior of Altazar (Patio principal), Seville.
Basin and Oblesque, at Schœnbrunn, Austria.
Monument of the Emperor Francis, Prague.
Cascade, Prer Am, Tyrol.
Cascade, View a Volderean, Tyrol.
Colonnade du Patio des Lions, A. L'Allambra, Grenada.
Cascade of Guadario, Spain.
Palace of the Queen of Spain, Madrid.
Fountain of Marble, Seville.
The tomb and group of grand Sculpture, by Canova, in memory of Marie Christine, Vienna.
Cascade of Fussen, Bavaria.
Cascade do., the lower part, do.
Fountain of Lions, Alhambra, Grenada.
Grand Fountains at the Ducal Palace, Olga, St. Petersburgh.
The fountain of Neptune and Peterhoff at St. Petersburgh.
Church of Saint Isaac, St. Petersburgh.
Bull's Hints to Mothers.....
Dicken's Nicholas Nickleby.....
Cornwell's Young Composer, and Key.....
Mayhew's The Illustrated Horse Doctor.....
Spiers's French and English and ... Dictionary, 2 vols .....
Watts's Catechism .....
——Divine and Moral Songs .....
Youatt on the Horse .....
Marsh's Questions on the Catechism .....
London Journal, Vol. 26 .....
Reynold's Miscellany, Vol. 29 .....
Comprehensive Reference Bibles, Rs. 3½, 5 and...
The Loves of the Harem. By Reynolds .....
Ollendorff's Method of Learning German, Part 1, and Key .....
East Lynne. By Mrs. Wood .....
The Channings. By ditto.....
Dr. Butler's Atlas of Modern Geography .....
Chambers's The Indian Revolt .....
Instruction of Musquetry .....
Cavalry Regulations and Exercises .....
Portraits (Carte de Visite) of the Princess and Prince of Wales. Plain, Rs. 1¼. Coloured...
Carte de Visite Albums, very neat and handsome. For 20, 30, and 50 portraits Rs. 7½ to.....
Drawing Pins. Per dozen .....

All the above are taken by the instantaneous process, and are suitable for every kind of Stereoscope; the pictures are photographed on the inner side of one of the glasses, which are fastened together strongly at the edges, so that the pictures cannot become damaged by wear. The perfect transparency of each renders their inspection by night a source of pleasing amusement.

"The unerring truth with which every object is depicted by this wonderful and most sensitive of all processes, gives a momentary thrill of emotion to the mind of a casual observer when first looking at some well-known scene through a *good* Stereoscope—the perfect *fac-simile* being as unexpected as gratifying."—*Critic.*

Terms of Sale: *Price each Rs. 5 (five).*

Taking a box of one dozen, any kind, Rs. 50 *(fifty).*

A cash purchase of any number *above one dozen* Twenty per cent. discount off the amount of each purchase.

Grooved boxes charged for, at one rupee each.

2, Rampart Row, July 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

Third Edition.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

COMMERCIAL

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 6th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	2½ sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	90 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	230	5 do.	145 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	168 prem.
Royal Bank of India	20	.....	7 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydrsulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 7,000 pm. p. share.
Rajmatoose Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 19,000 prem.
Do. B "	5,000	.....	Rs. 9,000 "
Freo Press Co.	250	.....	Rs. 1,500 "
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500	.....	Rs. 1,200 p. sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. K. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 Prem.
Jatur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
Tarratie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.
Bonded Warehouse			Rs. 600 Per a

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36	
" Loan 1842-43	97½
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 218
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208
Bar Silver	" 196½
Gold Leaf	" 16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 12s.	6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	480 to 481
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	480 to 481
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	"	480 to 481
New Oomrawutee	"	440 to 442
New Compta	"	438 to 440
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	535 to 540
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	440 to 442
New Veeravul	"	430 to 435
New Khandeish	"	410 to 415
New Poratchee	"	458 to 460
New Accote	"	450 to 452
New Mangalore Common	"	458 to 459
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,603.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gunzeat	"	7
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	35 to 36
and White)	"	36 to 37
Niger	"	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Aug. 5	Old England	Balmna	Bimlapatam.
	Sumadasee	Bux	Chittagong.
	Thetis	Chapman	Liverpool.
	Bloomer	Gilchrist	Moulmain.
	Aratoon Apcar (s)	Smidt	Hongkong.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Sea Queen*, J. Lloyd, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 5TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

Bucephalus.—4 bales Goat Skins, 143 corgs, Adumally Sooltanally.

Defiance.—6 cases Gum, 7 cwt., Hassum Moosa; 48 bales Orchillaweed, 169 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs., Macnee and Co.

City of Glasgow.—12 cases Arabic Gum, 33 cwt., 7 cases Herabole, 18 cwt., Nanjeebhoy Momud Sons and Co.

For Liverpool.

Southern Belle.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Dalkeith.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Cursonjee Canjee.

Morning Light.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Wootumchund Hirjee; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.; 62 bales Wool, 186 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Kessobhoy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., John, Barretto and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., John, Barretto and Co.

Empire of Peace.—325 bales Cotton, 1,127½ cwt., Nursey Jewraz; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ Vusunjee Narronjee and Co.; 43 bales Wool, 129 cwt., Pancha Tesa.

Leuchars.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Jaffer Ratonsey; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee.

Zuleika.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Nanjeebhoy Momud Sons and Co.

Zoboah.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Vellecy Malsey; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Ramjee Sewjee.

Walden.—212 bundles Gail, 795 cwt., Cowasjee Eduljee; 700 bundles Gail, 350 cwt., Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

City of London.—150 bales Cotton, 475 cwt, R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.

Greta Berg.—213 bales Cotton, 745½ cwt., Currumchund Premchund; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Khetsey Khimjee.

Negotiator.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Star of Brunswick.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Chuttoorbhoor Assaria.

John Lyon.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poomey.

Evening Light.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Wallace and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—2 packages C. Shawls, 73 pieces, Azeezoola Mootashaw.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—3 cases C. Shawls, 28 pieces, Sojee Roostum; 3 cases C. Shawls, 56 pieces, Toogneeram Sewnarayen; 2 cases C. Shawls, 24 pieces, Momud Hosen Ahmedbhoy.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 bale Shawls, J. Nenberg.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—13 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Ruttigur Dowlatgur; 1 box Real Pearls, Nurrotum Narrondass.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Bombay.
3.	Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
4.	Hugh Rose	
5.	Snake	
6.	Zenobia	

SHIPS OF ROYAL NAVY.

Her Majesty's Steam Sloop Hornet, Commander Joseph Dayman.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

983 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 18)
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
929 Barbara, Wilson—P. & O. Company.
925 City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 16)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
519 Empire of Peace, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
853 England, Robson—Framjee, Sons & Co. (c. l. July 1)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1161 Gutzmas, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1349 Glen Maldon, Marshal—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 28)
617 Greyfe Berg, (Russian)—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1595 John Lyon, Bowring—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
1685 Lewshaw, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1167 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 30)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldhamt—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 24)
2377 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1917 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1228 Queen of the East, Bilton—M. Young & Co. (c. l. June 29)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
432 Sirocco, Robison—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 7)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia (c. l. June 8)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1345 Zoboah, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR AKYAB.

882 Cyclops, Cordiner—Gray & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Amantool Gurrim. (c. l. August 1)
469 Dalhousie (s), Morland—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. July 28)
379 Ganjam, Durand.
511 Marinus, T. Keenan—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 21)

FOR MOULMEIN.

785 Minnihaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
982 Miriam, Rhind—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

748 Art Union, W. W. Morrison—B. H. Cama & Co.
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 6)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1987 Louisa, Scawcroft—W. Nicol & Co.
999 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. (c. l. July 10.)
994 Peacock (s) Lincoln—Tudor & Co. (c. l. July 11)
698 Shah Jehan, White—H. M. Sedick.
870 Sydney Eggers, H. M. Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
706 Thames—Rattonjee Hormjee.

FOR MADRAS, COAST AND CALCUTTA.

573 Mary Crocker, Stuber—H. M. Sedick.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

960 Benares (s), G. P. Wright—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Aug. 3)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

450 Corings, (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.
864 Lezari, Rabere—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
932 Princess Sonawaree, Crockett—Leckie & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 29)

FOR PENANG.

938 Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

Penang (s), Coombe—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 4)

NOT FIXED.

492 Adelaide, Cooper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
504 Athate Rahamon, Delange—Hajee M. Hoosain.
709 Bird Fly, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—U. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—U. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
856 Clarendon, Dougal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
372 Colonel Ledyard, C. H. Wells—D. P. Brauhall & Co.
231 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
629 Hyderee, Criston.
H. I. M. S. Lagoon, Laporterie,
376 Jodal Manas, Grant.
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
155 Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
508 Kossula, J. Bennett.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bonstow—David Sassoon & Co.
410 Pluto, Rice.
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (s), Semers.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
1357 Sea Nymph, Dawson—Stocker, Prieger & Co.
593 Sea Lion, (s) Alexander—D. P. Bramball.
1132 Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
900 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. M. Sidick.
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1178 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.
1940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
907 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
909 Norna, Bain.
1640 Orsea, Parish.
1359 Pottinger, R. K. Toll. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

392 Augusta May, Charles—McIver & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.
459 Glenallock, Buchanan—Fleming & Co.
450 Jessica, Towill.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

799 Surate, Blonet—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

492 Brilliant, Morella—D. Cursetjee & Co.
211 Kucharis et Rasi, Touchon—D. Cursetjee & Co.
630 Helios, (Rus.) Wickland—Fleming & Co.
397 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
293 Narbal, Le Hall—S. Tyabjee & Co.
364 Telegraphe, Barnard—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR COAST.

552 Cœur de Lion, Forster—Fleming & Co.
492 Traveller, Fletcher—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

599 Anna Headerson, Kimslie—Fleming & Co.

CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 24, announced the arrival of the *Carleton*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 5.

Mander, Lieut. A. T., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kairs.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 5TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.
1. The Committees, of which Captains Coubbe and Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., are Presidents, are dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 4th Aug. 1863.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Blanc, is attached to the 15th Regt. N. I., and will be provided with a passage to Aden at the public expense.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Orpen, attached to the General Depot, is appointed to the medical charge of Ghizree Sanitarium and will proceed by Rail and Steamer at the public expense.

Assistant Surgeon T. Clark, 83rd Foot, will receive medical charge of the General Depot, as a temporary measure pending the arrival of Staff Surgeon Fraser.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the Manual and Platoon exercises, standing and kneeling, as laid down in the latest Edition of the Field Exercise book, shall be adopted in all Native Corps, but in the "Ready" and "Present," all reference to adjustment of sights and distance is to be omitted.

Captain G. D. Eales, Staff Corps, having been reported fit for duty, is attached to the 25th N. I., and will join by Rail at the public expense.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th August 1863.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers, supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, having been pensioned in accordance with Government Resolution No. 980 of the 31st July last, are to be discharged to the shore :—

Mr. G. Robinson, 1st Class Gunner; Mr. D. Sun, 1st Class Gunner; Mr. C. Stevens, 2nd Class Carpenter; and Mr. W. Arnell, 1st Class Carpenter.

BENGAL.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd July 1863.

READ again the Financial Resolutions, under date the 22nd August 1861 and 3rd January 1862, on the subject of the transfer of the business of the late General Treasury to the Bank of Bengal.

Read a letter from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, No. 2205, dated the 22nd June 1863, and a further letter, dated 20th July 1863, expressing the readiness of the Directors of the Bank to undertake the management of the Government Savings' Bank on the conditions named by him.

RESOLUTION.—On the 22nd August 1861 this Government remarked, with reference to the suggestions of the Committee appointed to report on the transfer of the duties of the late General Treasury, that, if the transfer of the Government Savings' Bank to the Bank of Bengal were made at all, it would only be fair to the Bank that they should be allowed to work it on their own system, and under the exclusive control of their own Officers; but, looking to the constitution of the Government Savings' Bank as set forth by the Committee, to the circumstances that the Bank of Bengal could not accommodate the Government Savings' Bank Establishment on its premises, and to the possibility of objections arising in connection with the delegation to the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal of the Judicial powers exercised by the Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank under Act XXVI. of 1855, this Government resolved to leave for a time the Government Savings' Bank under the charge of the Accountant-General to the Government of India, the Bank of Bengal merely acting as its Bankers.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal now expresses the readiness of the Bank to undertake the management of the Government Savings' Bank on the following conditions :—

I. That the Bank being responsible should be allowed to manage the Savings' Bank exclusively with their own Officers and employés.

II. That a sum equal to the present charge for the Office of the Government Savings' Bank, less charges on account of audit and the cost of Books and other bare disbursements for paper, &c. be allowed on audited Bills.

III. That the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal should act as Secretary of the Government Savings' Bank gratuitously, and that the monthly allowance for Establishment be divided among the Subordinates of the Bank of Bengal and a Native Staff.

IV. That the Savings' Bank be open, and attendance be given daily for the same number of hours as in the Bank of Bengal.

V. That the Government will retain power to exercise the right of audit and general supervision over the affairs of the Bank.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction the transfer of the Government Savings Bank at Calcutta to the Bank of Bengal from the 1st September on the conditions suggested by the Bank, and to direct that the allowance to the Bank, exclusive of bare disbursements for papers, &c., shall be limited to Rupees 750 a month, the remainder of the charge for the Establishment of the Government Savings' Bank being reserved by Government as a provision for the expense of auditing the Accounts of the Savings' Bank.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, the Accountant-General to the Government of India, the Deputy-Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Secretary of the Government Savings' Bank for information and guidance, and that the Accountant-General will arrange the details of the transfer with the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal.

Ordered also, that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th July, at Cochin, the wife of Francis Newman Esq., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 29th July, the wife of Mr. James Gray, of a son.

At Madras, on the 29th July, the wife of Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman, H. M. 11th N. I., of a son.

At Hyderabad, on the 27th July, the wife of W. Colb, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 20th July, Mr. J. W. Saalfe't, to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. B. J. Lefond.

DEATHS.

At Poona, on the 4th August, Nugent William Cecil, infant son of Dr. C. G. Wiehe, Inspector General of Prisons.

At Poona, on the 2nd August, the infant son of Major Davison.

At Poona, on the 27th July, Mr. Archibald L. Taylor, late Public Works Department, aged 54 years.

At Poona, on the 1st August, Florence Louisa, the beloved child of Mr. J. Hodgson, Conductor, H. M.'s Bombay Sappers and Miners, aged 1 year and 19 days.

At Chunar, on the 27th July, Surgeon Major H. Draper, Garrison Surgeon.

At Nusseerabad, on the 24th July, Francis William, only son of Major W. Roberts, 28th Regiment, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 9th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 0 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 10th instant at 2 o'clock P.M.

SEDASHEWGURH MAILS.

The mails for Sedashewgurh, Mangal re, Cannanore, Calicut, or Beypore, & Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST 1863.

Last Qr.	Thursday	6d.	2h. 56.41m. P.M.
New Moon	Friday	14d.	6h. 53.0m. P.M.
First Qr.	Saturday	22d.	11h. 10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	29d.	1h. 46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord.	5 39	6 32	3 46	4 11	
Fri.	7	Named Jesus.	5 39	6 31	4 36	5 2	
Sat.	8	Many rises at 6.7.	5 40	6 31	5 33	6 11	
Sun.	9	10th Sun after Trinity.	5 40	6 30	6 50	7 30	
Mon.	10	St. Lawrence, M.	5 41	6 30	8 10	8 46	
Tues.	11	Daybreak at 4.22.	5 41	6 29	9 19	9 21	
Wed.	12	Grouse shooting begins.	5 41	6 28	9 48	10 12	

Date 4th August. Time—9h. 2m. 45s.

Thursday 6th.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born, 1844.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy created a Baronet, 1857.

Friday 7th.—Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, 1815.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.—The Ashantees defeated, 1826.

Saturday 8th.—Storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur, 1806.—Batavia taken, 1811, Canning died, 1827.—The *Great Eastern* Completed 1859.

Sunday 9th.—Bands taken, 1810.—The Hungarian defeated by Haynau, 1849.

Monday 10th.—Scindia defeated by the English, 1803.—Hurricane at Barbadoes, 1831.

Tuesday 11th.—Ahmednuggur surrendered, 1803.

Wednesday 12th.—

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 29
AGRA	July 30	LAHORE	July 25
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	July 31
BANGALORE	July 21	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 25	MEERUT	July 28
CALCUTTA	July 25	OUDH	July 29
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 11
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 25
DELHI	July 28	RANGOON	June 26
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 12
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

THE Hon'ble H. S. Maine has followed up the two important bills which he recently introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General by another of hardly less importance viz. a bill "to give to Trustees, Mortgagees and others in cases to which English law is applicable certain powers now commonly inserted in Settlements, Mortgages, and Wills, and to amend the law of property and relieve Trustees." This bill is intended to introduce into the English law of property as applied to India, the improvements which have been effected in the English law of real property by Lord St. Leonard's Acts. Mr. Maine says the exact limits of the English law of property in India are not accurately ascertained,—but as through the purchase of land under the waste land rules, and through its acquisition by Englishmen in the Mofussil on tenures analogous to fee simple, those limits must be constantly enlarging themselves; and, "in cases to which the English law is applicable, the conveyances by which rights are transferred are briefly or hastily framed, some of the provisions of the bill will probably be found of special utility." The English statutes, which in Mr. Maine's bill are consolidated and adapted to India, contained many provisions, which he has omitted in consequence of their utter inapplicability to this country.

At the very time the Empire of Russia is in the throes of a domestic revolution, likely to work changes social and political of the most fundamental character, and while she is at the same time threatened with the loss of her ill got Polish conquests, which form the advanced guard of her encroachments on the northern and eastern frontier of Europe; the public is putin possession, through the English Foreign Office, of the most reliable information we have yet met with, regarding her doings in Central Asia. The "progress of Russia in the East" has come to mean, in England for an entire generation at least, in the estimation of a strong, popular, unenlightened prejudice, common to so-called statesmen as well as the vulgar public—a series of military encroachments carried on stealthily and silently, but which would some day culminate boldly in an invasion of our Indian Empire! The experience of the Afghan War can hardly be said to have dispelled this illusion, for every now and then an alarm is raised that the "Russians are coming," if not at the head of an army, at all events with bales of common cotton manufactures, which in time may drive Manchester out of India! A notion of this sort strongly fixed itself in the official mind some twelve years ago. One of the first acts of the present Governor of Bombay, when just appointed Commissioner of Sind, was to investigate some questions raised incidental to the transit trade of the province, on an occasion when certain articles of cotton manufacture were found to have made their way to that part of India, through Central Asia from Russia. The Court of Directors called the attention of the Bombay officials to the alarming fact of Russian cotton piece goods competing in India with those of British manufacture; the matter was referred to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for its opinion, and it was found the articles in question were after all, British goods supplied to Russian order, and afterwards prepared by the Russians to suit the taste of Asiatics!

The interesting report of Mr. Lumley Secretary to the British embassy at St. Petersburg, on "the Trade of Russia with Central Asia," describes a course of traffic of a rude character certainly, which has been pursued perseveringly and steadily, by the Russians, for a series of years, which has tended to the advantage, both of the Russians, and the semi-barbarous hordes with whom they deal; and in this manner has been gradually paving the way for the introduction of something approaching to habits of order amongst tribes where at present, no law of any kind is respected, except the rule of the strong. A curious fact connected with this trade is, that while in the course of a series of twenty years, from 1840 to 1860, the Russian imports from Central Asia have been steadily on the increase, the Russian exports have shown a considerable decrease. The countries in Central Asia with which the Russians carry on this trade are Bokhara, Khiva Turkistan, and the various tribes in that extensive tract, generally known as Independent Tartary. The mode in which the caravans from Russia to Turkistan are examined, and black mail levied on the frontier of Kokand is curious, and to the traders, we fancy, any thing but pleasant. As soon as a caravan approaches the first town, it is met by an officer from the so-called Custom house, who makes out a list of the goods according to the statements of the merchants, and enters in his register each article, and the name of the importer. After this is done, a collection is made among the merchants, and the officer receives a present of a sum said to vary from £8 to £12 sterling. The register is then sent on to the Governor and the caravan permitted to proceed. When the caravan approaches Tashkend, other Customs authorities make their appearance; the caravan is halted, the goods unpacked, and each package verified by the register. Should the caravan happen to be a large and important one, the Governor himself, attended by his chief officers, honours the examination with his presence. The merchants have again to subscribe for a present to the Governor, and hardly get off with a less levy than something like £30 sterling. A fresh registration of the goods is then made by the Chief Collector, who must also be paid for his trouble, otherwise, the bales are opened again on some frivolous pretext, and reasons readily found for levying a fine! No export duties, however, are exacted from Russian traders who frequent, for the purchase of native produce, the markets of Bokhara, Khiva or Kokand. Bokhara is said to be the most extensive of the Central Asia markets: there is no special mercantile class, for all are traders. M. Gens, formerly president of the Orenburg Frontier commission, gives the following curious description of the Bokharian traders with Russia. "The Bokharians who visit Russia," he says, "are mostly clerks trading on the credit of capitalists, who scarcely ever leave Bokhara. This credit, affording considerable profit to the capitalist, is very supportable to the borrower, and is much more advantageous than any European advance, for the trader obtains the goods on credit at the market price, paying 30 per cent for the accommodation.

There is another class of traders in Bokhara, clerks, who are in a measure commission agents. Although they likewise obtain their goods at their market value, yet they are not required to pay 30 per cent on the advance, but share the profits equally with their employers. Repayment of these advances is only made when the trader returns from Russia, and after the sale of the goods which he brings to Bokhara in exchange. Owing to this circumstance alone, the Asiatics who trade with Russia have all possible facilities for keeping up the price of their commodities. Another class of clerks in Bokhara form a kind of association of five to ten persons, who obtain goods on credit, and stand security for each other."

Besides the commercial relations which these tribes in Central Asia maintain with Russia, there is an active international trade amongst themselves, and a large trade, if in a somewhat irregular way, with Chinese Mongolia. The trade with Mongolia consists mainly, on the part of the Turkomans and other tribes, of the export of the articles obtained from Russia and India such as rod and bar iron, red leather, a cloth made from nettles, silk goods, opium, gold in specie and ingots, cotton and madder. And they import in return green tea, brick tea, and tea of an inferior kind called "akni-rik," white felt cloth, alum, porcelain, and hardware. The carrying in this trade is entirely by horses on account of the mountainous character of the country; the horses are said to be hardy and strong, and though they do not carry a greater weight than about 360 lbs. they are hired at the same rate as camels, as the loss in weight is made up by the saving in time; the horse, travelling three times as fast as the camels. As regards the internal trade, Turkistan (Kohand and Taskhend) supplies Bokhara with articles from Chinese Mongolia, silk, rice, tobacco, cast iron from Russia, and flocks of sheep driven from Taskhend. In return Turkistan receives from Bokhara dyes, drugs, and cotton and English cloths, which come through Herat; also Indian hardware, and scarfs and turbans from Cabul. Caravans from Taskhend reach Bokhara in thirteen to fifteen days, at a rate of cost varying from 24s. to 33s. per camel. Khiva supplies Bokhara with Russian hardware, cast iron pots, leather; and with raw silk and sesamum oil and seeds. Bokhara is also the centre of a great trade in sheep, which are brought there by the Kirghiz Tartars in the middle of July; the traders from Hissar and various other places, resort to Bokhara when the sheep sales take place.

This much regarding the trib

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 4th August 1863.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

Runchordass Toolsidass and Co. vs. *Aspal Mookjee.*

Mr Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Veasyekerw, for plaintiffs.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Judge, for defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 8,750, being the damages sustained by the plaintiffs on account of the non-delivery of 701 dokras of cotton by the defendant, as per an agreement entered into between them on the 21st July 1862. The price was agreed at Rs. 355 per candy, and it was contracted that the plaintiffs should receive the cotton directly from the defendant, when the latter shall have received the same from one Veerjee Nursey. Plaintiffs were not aware that the defendant had received from Veerjee Nursey the cotton, till they received a notice from Messrs. Kelly and Hore, as solicitors for Veerjee Nursey. Immediately after the receipt of the notice, the plaintiffs demanded delivery of the cotton from the defendant, and offered to pay the agreed price, but the latter refused to comply with the demand, and would not consent to any terms for carrying out the contract. Again on the 23rd of July, defendant was asked to deliver the cotton, and he wrote a letter on the following day alleging that the plaintiffs' agent did not attend at the time limited in his notice for delivery, and that he therefore sold the cotton to some other merchant. It would appear that the price of cotton at this time was steadily rising, and defendant showed no desire nor was he ready to give delivery of the cotton. There were two issues filed, in the first of which, the plaintiffs affirmed and the defendant denied that they were willing to receive the cotton and pay for it; and in the second, the plaintiffs affirmed and the defendant denied that they had sustained damages by the alleged breach of contract.

Several witnesses were examined for the plaintiffs, when His Lordship was of opinion that the defence set up was not tenable, viz, that because the plaintiffs' men were late in coming to take delivery of the cotton, that therefore, the defendant was justified in reselling it to another property. The hour at which the application for delivery of the cotton was made by plaintiffs' men was a reasonable time. Unless therefore, the defendant had some other defence, His Lordship threw out the suggestion that he had better compromise the matter by giving Rs. 400 per candy.

The defendant insisted that his witnesses be examined to shew that the price had fallen. One witness was partly examined accordingly, when defendant thought better of His Lordship's hint and agreed to pay Rs. 400 per candy.

His Lordship directed that two candies be added to the total quantity for defendant's obstinacy, and entered a verdict for plaintiff; the damages to be assessed at Rs. 400 per candy, with costs.—*Verdict for plaintiffs and costs.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 5th August 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE ESQ.)

Nowrojee Ardaseer and Framjee Ardaseer vs. *Cowasjee Ardaseer.*

Plaintiffs sought in this action to recover the sum of two hundred and fifty rupees, the balance due on a promissory note dated 23rd January 1862, together with eleven rupees, eleven annas interest on the same, a total of two hundred and sixty one rupees eleven annas.

Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant did not appear, but a Parsee attended in his stead, who said that the defendant had sent word to say that he had missed the Poona train, and could not come to Court.

His Honor.—How do you know that?

Witness.—He wrote a letter to me to say that yesterday afternoon, he intended to have come down by the Poona night train, but had missed the train.

His Honor.—So he wrote yesterday afternoon to inform you he had missed the night train?

The witness produced a letter to show how immaculate his word was, and was about to read it, without at all seeming to suspect the very doubtful light in which his evidence was received.

His Honor.—And when is the defendant to come to Bombay?

Witness.—In two or four days.

His Honor.—Do not think I believe this nonsense.

Verdict for Plaintiffs, costs certified.

Jacob & Co. vs. R. Morris.

The plaintiff in this case, better known under the name of Jacob Jumali, sought to recover from the defendant, the sum of thirty rupees on a promissory note, dated 23rd May 1863.

The defendant pleaded minority.

James Morris said he was the father of the defendant, and that his son was born in Bombay on the 21st of January 1845, so that he will be 19 years of age next January. Witness produced an extract from the Register of Baptisms, signed by the Revd W. K. Fletcher, and a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar for 1846, and in which his son's name occurred under the head of "Births."

The plaintiff said that the defendant's father had only yesterday offered him fifteen rupees to compromise the matter.

His Honor said that would make no difference.

The plaintiff said he thought it was the rule in such cases as the present where necessaries were supplied to a minor, if he did not pay, his lawful guardians must, and spoke of a case having been brought before Mr. Bowyer, in which he was plaintiff and recovered his money.

His Honor said that it was alone for necessaries that a debt could be recovered from the guardians of a minor, but he could not recover on a promissory note from the defendant nor from him at all. As the question of minority had been proved in defendant's favor, there must be a verdict for him.

Dulputram Jewnaram vs. The Secretary of State for India.

This was an action to recover the sum of three hundred rupees, being the amount of two months pay, alleged to be due to the plaintiff, on account of salary as Head Accountant, in the office of the Collector of Income Tax.

Mr. Shantaram for the plaintiff.

The Government Solicitor attended for the defence.

The Plaintiff stated that he was Head Accountant in the Income Tax Office. He had received no previous intimation as to his dismissal on the 5th June. Was not aware of any fault he had been guilty of, and challenged enquiry. Had previously been employed as First extra Assessor at Rs. 150 per month. Mr. Belasis employed him in the first instance, but he was not engaged for any particular period but in the usual way. Mr. Gibbs had given him certificates of character when Mr. Gibbs left office. After dismissal on the 5th June, plaintiff used to go to office. He went because he did not know why he was not required. Mr. Scott gave him no intimation that he was discharged, but was prevented by the sepoy of Mr. Fernandes from going into the office. Was not even prevented by order of Mr. Scott. A sepoy was kept at the door to prevent him from going in, and whose orders were to that effect. A sepoy afterwards brought him twenty rupees, and told him to sign the abstract and to take the money, which plaintiff demurred at and said he did not want. As he was in mourning and no one might touch him, the sepoy left the money on the floor and went away. The plaintiff intended at the time to bring an action and get his full pay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bickersteth.—Anuntrao Bulwunt brought me the pay. I was in mourning some days between the 1st and 10th of July. It was not intimated why I was dismissed. I was forcibly turned out by a sepoy. Mr. Scott did ask for some explanation of me. There was no fault alleged against him, in fact is quite ignorant why he was dismissed. Mr. Scott had put questions to the plaintiff as to who had charge of the account of bill collectors. Mr. Scott was quite new at the time, he had been only four, five or six months in office. All the questions put to him mainly tended as to who had charge of these accounts. It took two days to answer these questions. Another question was, who received payment of bill collectors. The examination was continued for two or three days, and he does not know why he was suspended. There was an account which plaintiff had an interview with Mr. Scott about, on the 3rd of June. Mr. Scott said "what is this, what is that." This was the bill collector's account, and was prepared by the Deputy Accountant. Plaintiff was not sure that account was incorrect. It contained statement of bills cancelled, also the numbers of bills collected. The plaintiff received his salary for the work of superintending every thing in the Income Tax Office, except this particular account kept by the Deputy Accountant. Of this the plaintiff knew nothing, it was no business of his. Mr. Scott then returned him the account he had been enquiring about, and told him to send it to the Deputy Accountant with it back again. He seemed to think there was something wrong in the return and he did not leave it with him, giving him time to correct it. The return was brought next morning in an altered state by Mr. Scott's directions. Mr. Scott did not say he doubted plaintiff's word and the plaintiff did not say Mr. Gibbs never doubted his word. The collectors bills for Income Tax were not in charge of plaintiff. The cross-examination was considerable length. The plaintiff in his re-examination stated that previously the salary of the Head Accountant was Rs. 250. In order, however, to divide the responsibility of the Head Accountant, the office of Deputy Accountant was instituted by Mr. Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs, the plaintiff stated, had himself written to Government and obtained sanction for the separate appointments. After this the plaintiff and the Deputy kept separate accounts.

Mr. Dadabhoy Barzeejee, one of the Income Tax Assessors, and other witnesses followed, the examination of whom occupied some time on endeavouring to elicit whether or not the plaintiff was responsible, for the entire supervision of the office of the Income Tax, and whether Moraba, as Deputy Accountant was independent of him.

His Honor in summing up said that the plaintiff had put himself out of Court upon his own evidence. It was clear there was an error in the accounts, and in consequence plaintiff was suspended, and he must have known that was why he was suspended. As Head Accountant, all transactions by Moraba were entered in the book of the plaintiff. It was idle to say he was not responsible; it was clear on the evidence of the Account Book, which was incorrect, that he was. It may be extremely unfortunate when these errors fall on those to whom they do not belong, but it is sometimes almost impossible for superiors of establishments to know who really is in fault at the time. In the present case it was for the plaintiff to have explained the error, which failing to do satisfactorily, he was suspended. As plaintiff therefore failed to prove his case he must be non-suited.

CONTRIBUTION OF RUPEES 1,00,000 OF MR. COWASJEE JEHANGEER TOWARDS THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

From the HON'BLE H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 6, dated the 29th May 1863.)

I am directed to intimate to you, for the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council, that the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay has communicated to this Government the offer of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer to contribute the munificent sum of Rupees 1,00,000 (one lakh) towards the erection of Buildings for the University of Bombay on the following conditions:—

(I.)—That Government will contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the Buildings.

(II.)—That Government will be pleased to grant a site in the New Town on the Esplanade.

(III.)—That no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

2. In reply the Vice-Chancellor has been informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in accepting, on behalf of the University of Bombay, and subject to the approval of the Government of India and that of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, this noble gift of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer on the conditions prescribed, and that an expression of the admiration with which Government has received Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's munificent offer has been communicated to that gentleman.

3. Sir A. Grant has been further informed that His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's letter as implying that a Building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's desire to provide the University with a local habitation; but that, as the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanger will be followed by other University benefactors, and that this Government feel assured that gentleman would be the last person to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or forming the Edifice which he has been the first to raise.

4. I am desired to add that the Syndicate of the University has been requested formally to accept the gift with its liabilities, and with the Government augmentation, in addition, to undertake the general direction and oversight of the work in the same manner as the Committee appointed by Government in the case of the Elphinstone College.

5. In the mean time I am desired to report these Proceedings for the approval of His Honor the President in Council.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the HON'BLE H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,—(No. 4120, dated the 29th June 1863.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6, dated 29th ultimo, reporting the acceptance by the Government of Bombay of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's donation of one lakh of Rupees towards the erection of Buildings for the Bombay University on certain conditions mentioned, and in reply to state that the Hon'ble the President in Council fully approves of the proceedings of the Governor in Council in the matter, and desires to add his entire concurrence in the expression of admiration with which His Excellency in Council has received this very liberal gift.

2. The Government of India will give its early and careful attention to any Plan and Estimate for the Building, which the Government of Bombay may see fit to recommend.

From he Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay,—(dated London, the 17th June 1863.)

I have considered in Council your letter dated 27th March No. 2, 1863, and have to signify my general approval of your acceptance of the munificent offer of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer to contribute a lakh of Rupees towards the construction of a building for the Elphinstone College.

2. I await the result of the deliberations of the Committee which you appointed to consider the best means for giving effect to the offer of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer; and in the meantime I will only remark, with reference to the third condition attached to his offer, that whatever may be done towards meeting the wish of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer, no designation of the Building should be sanctioned which would in any way interfere with the present appellation of the College as a Memorial of the respect and admiration entertained by the Government and community of Bombay for the late Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

NEWS LETTERS.

COONOOR, *27th July.*

SIR VICTOR BROOK, and Colonel Hamilton, passed this a day or two ago on a shooting excursion to Sutheemungalun and the Ascenoor Ghat. They had quite a camp with them, consisting of dogs, a whole host of servants, baggage ponies, &c. It is to be hoped Sir Victor will bag a few tigers and cheetahs, to add to the elephant he has already shot.

Arrivals.—Colonel Rowlandson and Captain Hankin and family. The latter gentleman appeared quite done up by the hot weather and hard work he has had in Paumben.

The Reverend Mr. Simpson has gone on to Ooty for a few days. I am afraid we shall have a poor market here, as the suppliers I am told are waylaid by the police, and compelled to go to Wellington. I think these people should not be interfered with. A notice, by beat of tom-tom, was given a few days ago, stating that there were three markets, one at Coonoor, one at Wellington, and one at Ooty. This ought to have been quite sufficient, and the vendors should be allowed to carry their goods to the market they consider the best. Our deputy Thasildar in using his best endeavours to prevent the men being taken by force, but I fear he will not do much, as the Police appear determined to have all the market at Wellington. I do not suppose our kind and considerate Collector intends this. "Free labor and no compulsion" is the order of the day, and the deputy Thasildar should be supported. Considering that we have two Hotels, two lodging houses, and a number of permanent residents our market ought not to be disturbed. Please raise your voice in the matter.

In consequence of the Reverend Mr. Bull not having joined as yet, Colonel Woodfall performed service yesterday morning.

Departure.—Colonel Rowlandson to Madras.

I am delighted to find that we are to have a Carrying Company established at Ooty, and it is to be hoped it will work cheap and well. As to the weather—it is pleasantly warm, with occasional clouds and a little rain now and then. I find that E. Smith and Co. have established an inn to instigate the true reasons for their rates. Adieu for the present.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, July* 30.

SIMLA, *25th July.*

It happened not long ago that some two or three officers of the British Army, located at one of the hotels here took umbrage and fled from the *table d'hote* because their tailor, a journeyman from Calcutta, appeared at the dinner table. It came to pass, too, but the other day, that a young dragoon officer, located at another of the hotels, took umbrage and dissatisfied with the dinner which the hotel-keeper had set on the table, quietly and in a most deliberate manner, cast the contents, of six or eight dishes out of the window, rang the bell, sent for the keeper of the hotel, and asked for dinner! The itinerant man of trade has left the hotel distressed and wounded; the vapid youth whose conduct, it is said, called forth the ire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has returned hence to his regiment. On such egregious follies one might fill pages, and these and such like incidents will form delicious subject-matter for the present writer of the history of Simla.

A Court of Enquiry is now sitting at this station. Colonel Maxwell is the President. The object of the Court is to enquire into the conduct of a Captain ——, who, it appears, was disobliging and offensive to a brother officer at one of the dak bungalows up-north. The incident happened at the Narcunda bungalow—a bungalow which contains five sets of rooms; by a set of rooms I mean a small sitting room, a very small dressing room, and a bath room—Captain ——, and a lady relation, had been occupying each a separate set of rooms for three or four days; two other sets of rooms were occupied by married parties; so that, only one set of rooms remained empty. Then arrived a lady with an infant, a maid servant, and a young officer, the lady's son: the lady was ill and her child was ill; and there was only one set of rooms vacant for the four. The lady's son, having no other alternative, asked the bachelor Captain and brother officer to allow him to share his room; but the gallant Captain decidedly objected—he would not turn out nor would he allow his room to be shared, although, mark you, he had occupied his set of rooms for three or four days. It is stated that, in this straitened position, the lady herself wrote to this gallant Captain, but he turned a deaf ear to her entreaties and remained selfish to the end. Rather than sleep in the verandah the young officer made an attempt to enter, with his bearer and his bedding, the Captain's room, but the athlete gallant thrust them rudely and violently away. Before the sun closed the day other travellers arrived; and, if report be true, Captain —— held his rooms alone against all intruders.

These, then, are the broad features of the case and whatever the details may be, this fact is sufficiently clear that, Captain —— had no *right* to the rooms he occupied. It is laid down as a rule that no traveller shall, *as a right*, tenant a set of rooms for a longer period than twenty-four hours, and the rules drawn up for the guidance of travellers in these parts convey, I believe, the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Now, even if Captain —— determined to burst the bonds of these written rules, courtesy and deference to a lady's appeal, should have prompted him to yield. But he did not yield, and, therefore, by not yielding he violated the laws of society; and, moreover, he violated the dak bungalow rules which bear the sanction of the highest military authority in India. There can be no doubt as to the verdict which the court will find; unless, indeed, the main features of the case be veiled in obscurity by irrelevant and impertinent details.

There has been too much rain during the past week to admit of much gaiety or enjoyment. The last of the 'Simla evening parties' came off at the *quasi*-club on Wednesday last. The amateurs performed on Friday evening for the third time this season. His Lordship, the Governor General and Lady Elgin are still at Mahasoe.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 30.

DEHRAH DOON *28th July.*—"For three days past we have been in the midst of a deluge of rain with its accompaniments, thunder, lightning and fog. On Friday it rained fearfully hard: for a time the whole Doon seemed like a large lake bounded on the South by the Sawaliks, and on the North by the Himalayas. Such a quantity of rain has never before fallen in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The crops have suffered in consequence; many of the annual seeds sown have never germinated at all, and the young shoots that had just got above ground have been beaten down and destroyed; even the rice crops have suffered by the breaking of the *bunds*, and many patches along the hill sides have been completely washed away. I am sorry to hear that the late heavy rain has done damage to the crops in the plains; the grain sellers will no doubt take advantage of this to raise the prices again, and goodness knows every thing is dear enough already. Meat, fowls, and eggs are at a most exorbitant price; even mangoes, just now in season, are at a premium; if things continue thus it will be hard for people drawing from 200 to 400 rupees a month to live on their income, those drawing less must take to pumpkin soup, chuppaties and dhal, with meat and a *regulation* plum pudding on Christmas and other holydays! Our gallant *beef eaters* ought to be thankful that they are sure of their pay and *rations* as well. Several landslips have taken place in the Hill roads. A number of outhouses and *pukkas* have also fallen down about Mussoorie, but I have not heard of any lives being lost."—*Id.*

POONA.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at 3 P.M. on Saturday the 1st inst. There were present:

His Excellency the President,
His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.
The Hon. Messrs. W. E. Frere.
J. D. Inverarity.
H. L. Anderson.
A. D. Robertson.
Michael Scott.
M. R. Westropp.
Premabhai Hemabhai.
Juggonnath Sunkersett.

Mr. Birdwood, Secretary.

Mr. Westropp moved the first reading of a bill to amend Act 21 of 1848, against wagers or as they are usually called "time-bargains." The honorable member said this bill enacted no penalties, although recent legislation against gambling houses might have afforded an example of such. It provided that the loser of a wager might recover from the winner (or rather from the shroff with whom the money or commission was deposited) the amount of the bet. It was confined to operations in opium, seed, and cotton. If gentlemen like to bet on horses, or on which drop of rain would first fall from a window, the will must with no check to such proceedings in this bill. It was a question whether or not it was desirable to include in such legislation, gambling speculations in bank shares or scrip. This might be regarded as a doubtful point, and such transactions were not included in the bill. Its operation was directed against persons who manage to evade the existing law, and was intended to give effect to that measure.

Sir William Mansfield said he had not the advantage of the legal knowledge and acumen of his honorable and learned friend; but so far as he understood it appeared to him that this bill went entirely in opposition to the whole course of the legislation of the British parliament during the present century. In the first place, the honorable mover had not laid before the council any facts which could justify their passing such a measure. That learned gentleman might be in possession of such facts, and be certain of their truth, but he (Sir W. Mansfield) was entirely ignorant of any circumstances which called for such a measure. All he knew of the question was derived from what had fallen from Mr. Westropp himself on that and one previous occasion. It was not fair to call upon him to legislate against the shroffs, without affording him clear grounds for such proceeding. His Excellency proceeded to read the first clause of the bill, the beginning of which dealt with collateral contracts. But advances on loan were not collateral contracts. Whatever object money might be advanced for, the person who receives it should be held obliged to repay it when the time arrived. The second part referred to brokerage. Here there was a contract, but a distinction should have been made between payment on account of carrying out a contract, and payment on account of a loan when value is received. As regards the principle of the measure, the case of betting houses was not analogous. Those establishments were properly supressed by the legislature, because the victims of them came from among the lower classes, and it was fair for the legislature to protect the ignorant and helpless. But he could not admit that shroffs were either ignorant or unprotected; on the contrary he rather thought they were particularly well able to protect themselves. It was a disputed point whether the legislature should interfere to protect morality; but it was not consistent with either morality or law that those of a bet should be protected. To put the impolitic case of the Hon. Mr. Westropp acting as his (Sir W. Mansfield's) agent and laying a bet in his name at a race, say on Pienipotentiary—His Excellency being at the time in the country and absent from the scene. What would his honorable and learned friend think of him if, the bet being lost, he alleged that it was an illegal transaction, and refused to pay? If money was bona fide advanced by a broker, if we prevented his recovering it, it would amount to a protection of dishonesty, fraud, and theft. It was alleged that this bill was necessary for the protection of trade. But the tendency of all modern legislation was opposed to legislative protection to trade, as it was opposed to protection to public morality. The value of morality was to be voluntary, not enforced by law; and he had little admiration for cloistered virtue, or the morality which was enforced by legislative enactments. Usury and sumptuary laws were things of the past, and the tenor of legislation, especially since the passing of the Reform Bill, was in the other direction. Trade did not require these swaddling bands. And in conclusion he would ask, if the trade of Bombay required these strange regulations, why were they to restrict the trade of Bombay alone, and not that of Calcutta and Madras.

Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, though supporting the bill, objected to some of its provisions. It mixed up together legitimate with illegitimate transactions; cases in which advances were made with benamee and commission cases. He thought advances ought to be recoverable. He also objected to the great length of time allowed for litigation. If a suit might be brought three or four years after the transaction, great annoyance might be occasioned, the subject would be always recurring, and accounts might be challenged at a great distance of time on account of some irregularity. He had no objection to making benamee and commission bargains irrecoverable.

Mr. Westropp had omitted to mention that he was willing to reduce the time for bringing suits to six months, instead of three years.

Mr. Premabhai thought this would not altogether remove the objection. He wished to prohibit the interference of the courts altogether in such cases.

Mr. Scott supported the bill, as one absolutely necessary to stop evils which were a hindrance to trade, and if in addition to this the bill had the effect of furthering public morality, this he considered rather an advantage and in its favor. For two years past these illegal bargains had been carried on among a clique of shroffs at Bombay, to such an extent that the price of cotton has been before now artificially forced up in a few days a hundred rupees a candy—as much as its whole value three years ago. The Commander-in-Chief was not aware that men of small means—assistants in offices and others with incomes of twenty or thirty rupees a month—had suffered severely. They had been ruined and perhaps made dishonest by this kind of speculation. In bets on horse racing the loss or gain affected only the winner or loser, but here the trade of the presidency was materially affected. This bill did not protect dishonesty; for if a man advanced money to do what he knew was illegal he could not justly claim it back. To take away the power of recovery would be putting an end to a great evil.

Mr. Anderson thought it very doubtful whether it was in their power to amend Act XXI. of 1848, which was an act of the Government of India; but this point could be considered in committee. He would not on this account vote against the bill. It had been questioned whether the Commander-in Chief whether it was right to deal with questions of public morality: but he thought that in extreme and notorious cases such a proceeding was known to the legislature. For instance, in the case of lotteries; which were not for the lower or ignorant classes, for all classes alike speculated in them. They were suppressed by law. He remembered that thirty years ago the last lottery was established by a clause in a private bill relating to the city of Glasgow, and permission thus given to set up three lotteries; on which occasion a declaratory act was subsequently passed, forbidding all lotteries whatever under any circumstances. The legislature though it had not put down gambling, had put down gambling houses; and those palatial residences which used to be devoted to that purpose in Saint James's Street, had all ceased to ply their trade. Again, the law did not indeed put down prostitution; that would be thought an interference with the voluntary character which morality to be of value should bear; but it did check it as soon as it becomes detrimental to public interest. He thought enquiry had shown that in the present case the point of detriment had been reached, both in its influence on morality and trade. The Commander-in-Chief thought the bill would protect dishonesty; but it should be remembered that it would have no retrospective effect; it would only protect those who embarked in such speculations in future. It tells them they may lose, but cannot gain. If they lose their bets, they may if they please pay up; but if they win, they are at the mercy of their enemy, who can put the law in execution against them. No protection was given by the law to horseracing; nothing but the code of honour compelled bets on racing to be paid up.

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett would support the bill, but after what had fallen from other honorable members, he need not give his reasons at length.

Mr. Frere thought they were not in a condition to legislate without further inquiry. In the case of the Cotton Frauds Bill a committee had been appointed to make enquiries into the necessity for the measure, and he proposed to follow the same course now. He moved appointment of a committee to enquire into the extent of evils caused by time bargains, and if any such exist, report on them. It would delay the bill, but they would see exactly the extent of the evil they were called on to remedy.

The President said they could not appoint such a committee, until the principle of the Bill had been affirmed by a first reading.

Sir W. Mansfield thought there was a precedent in the Cotton Frauds Bill. A committee was appointed in that case on an amendment showing that they were not satisfied with the evidence.

The President said the motion for the first reading must first be withdrawn. He spoke only on the point of form.

Mr. Frere asked whether, if he withdrew his amendment, and the first reading passed, he could then move that the Government be requested to appoint a commission to enquire.

The President thought that in that case the bill might be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Westropp said that the arguments of the Commander-in-Chief against the bill would have been better timed fifteen years ago. They were not now discussing the principle which had been affirmed by the Indian act of 1848, and by the English acts of the 8th and 9th Victoria. The courts were now thronged with suits on these time bargains; and the people were thoroughly demoralised by them. Very good reasons for passing this bill presented themselves daily in the Supreme Court while that existed, and now in the High Court. There was hardly an account book examined which did not contain traces of these wagers; hardly an insolvent the origin of whose bankruptcy was not in some of these time bargains. The people who made them were from the very dregs of the populace; there was no man so low that he could not indulge in this sort of speculation. The Chief Justice felt the evils of the practice so strongly that he had even felt strongly disposed to suggest refusing a certificate to any insolvent who had entered into such a bargain for six months before he appeared before the court. The practice had filled this side of India with dishonesty and insolvency. Many of the employers of gumastas and munims lived up country, and these gentlemen speculated with their money. So far from resembling sumptuary and usury laws, this measure was quite consistent with the current of legislation; it would carry out the latest act passed on the subject. Neither was this piecemeal legislation; for it would protect not the merchants of Bombay only, but of the whole of the west of India. It would have an effect on the distressed population of Lancashire, whose sufferings were increased by the artificially high price of cotton in Bombay; a circumstance which threatened also to damage permanently the cotton manufacture of England. If they held an inquiry there would be great difficulty in procuring direct evidence. He would propose to strike out the ambiguous words "time bargain" and use only wager or wagering contract. Those who lost the bet did not pay. The Court had been occupied of late would not require further evidence. They had had plenty of the "saka" and "weida" of which Mr. Premabhai had made mention.

The Council then divided on the question that the bill be read a first time, when there appeared

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The Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, to consist of the Hon. Messrs. Frere, Anderson, Scott, Premabhai Hemabhai, and the mover; with instructions to report within three weeks.

The Council adjourned till Saturday the 8th at 3 P.M.—*Observer, Aug* 4.

BENGAL.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Few branches of the Public Service have obtained so much adverse criticism as that of Education. Every year we have the imposing ceremony of granting degrees, when the opportunity is seized to lavish praise on the department generally, and the successful graduates in particular; and when our Finance Minister brings forward his budget, we are told how liberally that department is endowed, since it is absolutely unable to expend the monies appropriated to it, and is obliged to refund some thousands of rupees (half a lac or thereabouts, if we remember correctly) from sheer plethora of its cist. It might be inferred from all this, that the heads of the department had done and were doing all they could to popularize the knowledge and literature of Europe in India, and that the further expansion of our Educational Institutions was hindered solely by the apathy of the natives, or the superiority of a commercial or mechanical over a literary career in their estimation. It might also have been hoped that the men, whom our University and our schools turned out, more than compensated by their quality for any deficiency in number, since the highly educated officers of the department could better devote their energies to bringing up a few pupils to their own intellectual level, and supplying the country with men of really superior parts. Such inferences and such hopes, however, appear to be equally unsound. From the exposures in recent numbers of the *Friend of India*, it would seem that the disbursement of the budget grants is to be at any time prevented, by enforcing rules unfavorable to the spread of knowledge, or the establishment of new seminaries. As an instance, we hear of a six-mile rule by which a grant in aid can be refused to a school proposed to be set up within six miles of an already aided school. The enforcement or relaxation of this rule appears to be entrusted to the Director of Public Instruction, to whom all blame attaches for its false application. As however, some want of confidence seems to be manifested in the administration of the Director of Bengal, it appears highly desirable that all proceedings, with reference to such rules, should be reported to Government. A more serious impediment is, however, thrown in the way of education by the excessive delay permitted to occur in communicating to the several Governments the amounts they are at liberty to expend, in carrying out new arrangements for the advancement of learning. We have heard that in some instances the rules of Government have not been officially communicated for several months after the budget was announced; and if this report is correct, (as we believe it to be) we need not wonder that the assignments have not been exhausted at the close of the year, since a department which calculates its requirements for a whole year may well have several thousands of surplus after $\frac{3}{4}$ of the year's disbursement only has practically been permitted to be spent. In making this next budget speech Sir C. Trevelyan might advantageously investigate the true reasons for these surpluses, and inform the public when the arrangement began to be carried into effect, for which the budgets estimates were framed and approved.

As for the quality of the graduates of our University, we need only allude to the official letter wittily commented on by our contemporary the *Harkaru* a few days ago, in which a postmaster, albeit a B. A., manifested a most discreditable ignorance of common English. Surely the professors of English in the College where that man was taught are worthy of blame for letting such a man go up for a degree, if not for failing to teach him the rudiments of our language properly. We trust greater rigour will be shown in future examinations in "*plucking*" men who manifest ignorance or carelessness in their English compositions, since few things bring so much reproach on an University, as the ignorance or shortcomings of its "*alumni*" in the very elements of knowledge.—*Indian Empire, July* 25.

IT is stated that a case of Crim. Con, is shortly expected to come before the High Court, the parties concerned in which belong to the North West Provinces, and are in the Military service of the Government. The damages are laid at 10,000 Rs.—*Harkaru, July* 25.

AN authorized communication from the Secretary of the Assam Tea Company holds out a hope that a Bonus may yet be divided among the shareholders. "It is quite true," says Mr. Staunton, "that the Dividend payable this year by the Assam Company is 12 per cent. per annum, leaving 2 per cent. more than was paid last season; but the question of dividing the money realised from the sale of the Cachar estates is not settled, so far as the (Calcutta) Directors know, and was not likely to be settled at the Meeting in London on the 1st June last. As the Commander-in Chief whether it was right to deal with questions of public morality: but he thought that in extreme and notorious cases such a proceeding was known to the legislature. For instance, in the case of lotteries; which were not for the lower or ignorant classes, for all classes alike speculated in them. They were suppressed by law. He remembered that thirty years ago the last lottery was established by a clause in a private bill relating to the city of Glasgow, and permission thus given to set up three lotteries; on which occasion a declaratory act was subsequently passed, forbidding all lotteries whatever under any circumstances. The legislature though it had not put down gambling, had put down gambling houses; and those palatial residences which used to be devoted to that purpose in Saint James's Street, had all ceased to ply their trade. Again, the law did not indeed put down prostitution; that would be thought an interference with the voluntary character which morality to be of value should bear; but it did check it as soon as it becomes detrimental to public interest. He thought enquiry had shown that in the present case the point of detriment had been reached, both in its influence on morality and trade. The Commander-in-Chief thought the bill would protect dishonesty; but it should be remembered that it would have no retrospective effect; it would only protect those who embarked in such speculations in future. It tells them they may lose, but cannot gain. If they lose their bets, they may if they please pay up; but if they win, they are at the mercy of their enemy, who can put the law in execution against them. No protection was given by the law to horseracing; nothing but the code of honour compelled bets on racing to be paid up.

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The Council adjourned till Saturday the 8th at 3 P.M.—*Observer, Aug* 4.

BENGAL.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Few branches of the Public Service have obtained so much adverse criticism as that of Education. Every year we have the imposing ceremony of granting degrees, when the opportunity is seized to lavish praise on the department generally, and the successful graduates in particular; and when our Finance Minister brings forward his budget, we are told how liberally that department is endowed, since it is absolutely unable to expend the monies appropriated to it, and is obliged to refund some thousands of rupees (half a lac or thereabouts, if we remember correctly) from sheer plethora of its cist. It might be inferred from all this, that the heads of the department had done and were doing all they could to popularize the knowledge and literature of Europe in India, and that the further expansion of our Educational Institutions was hindered solely by the apathy of the natives, or the superiority of a commercial or mechanical over a literary career in their estimation. It might also have been hoped that the men, whom our University and our schools turned out, more than compensated by their quality for any deficiency in number, since the highly educated officers of the department could better devote their energies to bringing up a few pupils to their own intellectual level, and supplying the country with men of really superior parts. Such inferences and such hopes, however, appear to be equally unsound. From the exposures in recent numbers of the *Friend of India*, it would seem that the disbursement of the budget grants is to be at any time prevented, by enforcing rules unfavorable to the spread of knowledge, or the establishment of new seminaries. As an instance, we hear of a six-mile rule by which a grant in aid can be refused to a school proposed to be set up within six miles of an already aided school. The enforcement or relaxation of this rule appears to be entrusted to the Director of Public Instruction, to whom all blame attaches for its false application. As however, some want of confidence seems to be manif

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT. GARDEN.

Il Don Giovanni.

(Examiner, June 20.)

If you desire to hear Mozart's dramatic *chef d'œuvre* to advantage, go and hear other operas, we care not whose or how performed. Take the whole range of the Lyric Drama, Italian, German, and French; hear all the best works, and then you will come to the conclusion that the precocious and short-lived Mozart has not his equal. The general character of Mozart's music is melancholy, yet no one has ever written more spirit-stirring melodies. In *Don Giovanni* you have every style, the turbulent, the grand, the music of distracted grief, the music of the softest and most impassioned feeling. The instrumentation is a wonder of refinement. Positively the second violin is as regular and as melodious as the first, and every instrument is called into prominence just where it ought to be. No note of Mozart could be altered with advantage, and his combinations are evidently the result of deep study and design. What an overture! It is evidently throughout written for the stringed instruments and is the glory of violin players, the wind instruments breathing their soft influence at judicious intervals. Mozart never treated the voice as if it were an instrument of the score. Musicians of the Verdi and the modern German and modern French schools expect the voice to accompany the band. Mozart insisted upon the band accompanying the voice. Take three songs in this opera and compare their accompaniments with three songs of the modern school, selected where you will. Take 'Batti, batti,' 'Vedrai carino,' and 'Il mio Tesoro,' the accompaniments never overladen, but sweetly ingenious. After hearing such lovely melodies, in each of which there is a strain of melancholy, turn to the turbulent chorus which winds up the ball scene. What can match the grand vigour of its instrumentation? They are drawing swords on the stage and scolding in strong Italian, *Treno, treno, o scelerato*, &c., and it might be fancied that in the band the wind instruments were scolding the stringed instruments, and *vice versed*.

Little Miss Patti is heard and seen to advantage as Zerlina; she sings the music true to the text, has a good deal of animation, acts the inveterate little coquete perfectly well; the only drawback is her want of sweetness of, quality, almost a necessary ingredient in a voice which has to exemplify the most dulcet of all strains. The Donna Anna is above Mdlle Fricci, who on Thursday played the part; but the Donna Elvira was well cast, for Madame Rudersdorff made of that uphill character a fine part. Don Ottavio was in the hands of Signor Tamberlik, and although he could not approach Rubini, nor Mario in his zenith, nor is he equal to Signor Giuglini, yet he sings the 'Il mio Tesoro' very fairly. M. Faure acted Don Giovanni very well, but we do not think his voice or *methode* anything particular. Signor Tagliafico, efficient as he is versatile, was good as if Leporello were a luxury to hear that glorious band. The opera is well put on the stage. The departure of the libertine was left in some uncertainty; when the curtain descended we left him in the hands of a "monstrous watch" of departed linkboys, who had made a great red fire, while Il Commendatore had got back to his stone horse and appeared on horseback. Whether Don Giovanni was to take a ride behind Il Commendatore to the Low Countries, or whether the man of stone only rode back to see the linkboys roast Don Giovanni in their red fire, may be known to Mr Gye, but we are unable to say.

Rossini's *Gazza Ladra* and Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* have also been among the good things of the week at Covent Garden. We hope, hereafter, to say something of the Covent Garden *Robert*. In the *Gazza Ladra* Mdlle Patti plays the Maid and sings the music of her part as honestly and well as any soubrette could wish. Her acting in the tragic situations is conventional; for the clever lady is not a great actress; but the conventional business is gone through skilfully and prettily, to the content of the most critical.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Faust.

Of M. Gounod's *Faust* we spoke last week chiefly from a dramatic point of view. We add now a few notes upon the music, which owes some of its success to the foundation on a good libretto. Many operas containing the most charming music—as, for example, Weber's *Euryanthe* and *Oberon*, and Mozart's *Zauberflote*—fall in performance only because the libretto wants dramatic force. M. Gounod's *Sappho*, too, though it contained some good music, and gave to Madame Viardot a classical character that she represented with an artistic feeling of which we have the liveliest recollection, dragged as a drama, and owed to that fact in some degree its partial failure. That the *Faust* of his maturer years is M. Gounod's first unqualified success, does not discredit his ability. M. Gounod's *Sappho*, or his *Philemon and Baucis* (of which we know nothing), may be shelved in company with a large number even of Rossini's operas, the very names of which have fallen into oblivion. None of Meyerbeer's operas, written before *Robert le Diable*, when he entered on a completely new style, are now known to fame. Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, have all written works which are unequal to their greatest efforts, and are wholly unknown to the general public, unless one be ferreted out occasionally by the musical antiquarian as "a curious and well-known work by a great composer." A composition should be always judged on its own merits, and in no case prejudiced by the fact of previous failure.

In style M. Gounod, without sacrifice of originality, doubtless approaches nearer to Meyerbeer than to any other composer. His richness of instrumentation, his appropriate use of wind instruments, and a certain humour for modulations, indulged in spite of their being sometimes not very necessary and even abrupt, tell of the school in which he has studied. A special instance of this last peculiarity is found in the air "Salve! dimora," where the modulations are so abrupt as seriously to interfere with the character of the air. But this humour for modulation rarely amounts to a fault. In many cases it is used with excellent effect, as in the Kermesse chorus, where the changes of key admirably bring out the contrast of the different classes of singers; as also in the final air sung by Margaret in prison before her death. Commencing in the key of C, this magnificent lamentory air rises to that of A, and again to B, in which it terminates; the effect in heightening the vividness and force of the declamation being remarkably grand.

It is difficult to select from an opera, until it becomes so well known as to be familiar, the best feature of the composition. Perhaps, however, we shall not be far wrong in placing the quartett in the third act among the most remarkable. In perfect suitability to words and action, as well as for exquisitely graceful and artistic composition, it would be difficult to exceed this quartett. Another very noticeable composition is the 'Kermesse,' in which M. Gounod has carried the use of the chorus almost beyond what has been hitherto attempted. The analysis of a body of people meeting at a country into their different constituents, the characteristic voices of the separate divisions, the students, the soldiers, the aged citizens, the girls and the matrons, being given in succession, produces a choral effect without precedent in any previous opera; and the conclusion of the chorus, in which all the voices join together, but each division retains its own and its distinctive peculiarities, is a very beautiful and scientific piece of harmony. Simpler, but wonderful in character and vigour, is the martial chorus in the fourth act, a subject which cannot fail to rival the popularity of Meyerbeer's march from the *Prophète*. Of the arias, it is difficult to select the best. The 'Io voglio' of the first act, the 'Salve! dimora' and 'Jewel song' of the third act, and the magnificent 'O del ciel Angeli' of the fifth act, are all remarkably fine compositions, both in melody and expression; but perhaps the two finest airs in the opera are Siebel's love song, 'Parlatelo d'amor,' and an air sung by Margaret in the fourth act, when deserted by Faust, which has been unfortunately omitted since the first night, in curtailing the opera. We grudge this omission, as the air is one of the most exquisite plaintive songs which has been written on the "old, old story" of a maid's betrayal and desertion. But as least necessary to the action of the drama, it has, according to custom, with the duet for Siebel and Margaret which follows, been omitted.

Of the Mephistopheles music we are unwilling to speak, until we have heard the opera performed at Covent Garden. At Her Majesty's the part of Mephistopheles is in the hands of a clever actor and good singer, who fails utterly in the dramatic sense both of its music and of its acting. This being granted, we still suspect that the music allotted to that character is the weakest of the opera. But a comparison of the two airs allotted to Mephistopheles,—the 'Dio dell' or' of the second act and the sham serenade of the fourth act,—with Sphor's great air for the same character, 'Stille noch diess Wathverlangen,' leaves on our mind the impression that there is not enough "devil" in M. Gounod's fiend. The serenade might well be dispensed with. Its design is dramatically excellent; the bitter mockery at fallen Margaret's door of the fiend through whom she fell. But the conception comes to nothing in the hands of M. Gassier, and although we believe that Signor Ronconi would know how to put all possible dramatic power into it, this seems to us, even as music, one of the few poor pieces in the opera.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

(London Review, June 27.)

If the signs of the times are to be regarded, we should say that the career of the speculative mania is approaching its end. According to the old aphorism, "straws tell which way the wind blows," and there can be little difficulty in forecasting the future to predict the probable course of events. Ever since the introduction of the three Credit Mobilier companies which constituted the last phase of speculation, the growing distaste of the public to new enterprises has been becoming daily more visible, and the endeavour now to float fresh projects is viewed as so hopeless that few even of the popular promoters dare to attempt the experiment. The grand *coup* anticipated in the case of the financial societies, notwithstanding the influence of high names and the share of subscribed capital, was not realized, and the effect has since been to repress the appetite of the operators, who naturally hesitate to follow the stream when it is found that the attractions of Bank parlour names and the members of the best houses in France have lost the prestige which they formerly exercised. The "Argus-eyed" public are in fact getting initiated into the mystery of this species of project organization, and can trace by watching the ordinary course of the money and share markets the network of fraud and deception by which they are surrounded. They can see, if they take the least trouble to investigate, that the principal mammoth institutions when announced can secure share subscriptions at 10 and 12 prem., the market price, as soon as a full-blown directorate is ushered into existence; but as they are not allowed to participate in allotments, and can only get them by purchase, they eventually discover that having paid that quotation they must hereafter—even when the undertaking is brought into operation—be content to sell, if they wish, at about half the original cost. It would be invidious to select special examples in treating this question, because it is not with individual companies we propose to deal, but simply with the principle at issue.

Whilst, however, looking at the points identified with this movement, we cannot close our eyes to the circumstance that the three financial societies—the International Financial, the General Credit and Financial, and the London Financial—have either more or less entered into business pursuits. What will be the results of these several engagements the next four or five months will in some degree determine. We hear all sorts of rumours of the enormous profits they are making: of the large contracts arranged, and of the certainty of the Rothschilds, the Barings, and the other leviathan houses having at no distant date to how their heads meekly, retire, and liquidate; but pleasant as this kind of gossip may be to interested parties, the associative principle will have to be much further developed in this direction before competition will reduce these establishments. It is, of course, very likely, if these special undertakings prosper, that they will, much in the same ratio as the Joint-Stock Banks are superseding private banks, work in the progress of years into the connections of these private firms, and ultimately battle with them for their business. Meanwhile they will have to encounter much opposition, and surmount strongly-rooted prejudices, created by the doubtful proceedings of their Parisian model and the speculative tendency of its general engagements. If it were not for the promises made by the directors of the International Financial Society, which is so directly allied with MM. Pereire and the Credit Mobilier Company, we should be inclined to look suspiciously at the first transactions into which they have entered. Pledges have, however, been so distinctly given of prudence being the guiding star of their arrangements that it would seem almost hypercritical to question the judgment of those leading financiers in the contracts they have already undertaken. The first thing they have introduced has been the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company, with a heavy capital and only one strong point to recommend it—viz., the patronage of the Viceroy. This secured, it is at once imagined that Egypt and the Egyptians will be placed under tribute to the proprietors. Let us trust that the pleasant illusion will never be dispelled by errors of management, pressure of calls, or the other evils that occasionally mar the fair prospects of many similar schemes.

But this territorial conquest hardly appears to be sufficient for them. They might, it is true, and no doubt on very favourable terms, have absorbed the Suez Canal, and with it the prime originator, M. Lesseps; but they preferred, however, to pass that bone of diplomatic contention by, and take a range much more expensive into the heart of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. The Hudson's Bay Company, an antique establishment, paying through ordinary discipline a dividend of 10 per cent., has become the object of their ambition, and the directors have, it is said, effected an arrangement by which they have bought the stock of £100, which was selling in the market at £210 and 225, at the price of £300. We are bound to admit that at present nothing has been disclosed to show what the International Financial Society propose to do with it; but, on the face of the agreement, unless some important change is contemplated, they appear to be paying pretty dearly for the whistle. Dim recollections float through our mind that this establishment is somewhere in Fenchurch Street; that it has hitherto been a kind of appanage of patronage to Bank directors who have for years past occupied the principal seats at the board; that the late Sir John H. Pelly was governor; and that the latest great event connected with its history was the disastrous death of poor Simpson; after making important discoveries in a long exploring route over the Company's properties. It is rumoured that the dividend can yet be preserved, and the organists, with their rights and exercises, be largely improved. Possibly the directors will, like the directors of the Australian Agricultural Company on the discoveries of gold in New South Wales, divide the property and constitute another undertaking, as was done by organizing the Peel River Land and Mineral Company. It has been suggested that three companies may be formed out of the one—viz., one for hunting, fishing, and sale of furs; another for the partition and disposal of the lands; and a third for prosecution of mineral researches. If on the principle of *ex uno disce omnes*, they would be dividend-paying indeed. At least let us hope that they possess a better chance of success than the Australian Agricultural and the Peel River Company, which, with regard to prices, in the heyday of their supposed prosperity, went up like a rocket, but subsequently descended like the stick, and are now but second and third-class securities. Most people do not believe in these revivals. These old-established companies, born in periods similar to the South Sea, the Levant, the Turkey, and other associations of that ilk, have lost caste; and except during a time of speculation, as at present, this kind of metamorphosis would not be tolerated. What but vest like the character of enterprise adopted by the International Company to show its activity in working? Will it be Dock amalgamation, Bank amalgamation, or other far-sought arrangement? *Nous verrons*. The General Credit and Financial Society and the London Financial Association are comparatively quiet and unobtrusive in their transactions. They have made no demonstrative displays—they have not reached forward to take large responsibilities—but they have nevertheless moved onwards, and in some directions with profit. Here again it must be confessed that the risk will be proportional. A single loss unless the soundest discretion is exercised, a single loss may outweigh the general accumulations of the entire half-year. Agencies, it is believed, will be given of these two companies—agencies which will leave a commission without a participation in the adventure, and thus narrow the limits of hazard. If business of this kind of sufficient magnitude can be compassed, it may turn out not so greatly remunerative, but it will be much less liable to fluctuation than that which the International has so zealously pursued.

These companies, their engagements and their speculations, as we have said before, brought the late speculation to a stand. Their inauguration and present development have exhausted the creative powers of promoters, and present such demands for capital that new schemes, except through their intervention, will fail almost as soon as they are presented. The *quæ sacra fames* of the public has lost much of its strength, since it is apparent that premiums may be suddenly converted into a discount, and that calls are gradually but surely testing the *bona fides* of many of the mushroom projects. We do not hear so much now as a few months ago of the large sums made by the individuals who were early in the field with the new Banks, the new Insurances, and the new Hotel Companies. The claims of promoters are not so liberally recognized, preliminary expenses are ruthlessly curtailed, and company-mongering solicitors and qualified directors are much more discreet in either entering into, or allowing themselves to be announced as connected with these undertakings. If these respective financial societies shall have effected no other good, they will have assisted materially in crushing and placing beyond the power of committing harm a variety of small doubtful schemes which would have preyed on the purses and persons of that section of the public least capable of protecting themselves, and who, though they can ill afford it, invariably become the dupes of designing knaves. The fate of the professional speculators themselves few will regret. They have had the time to make their harvest, and if they have neglected the opportunity they have but themselves to blame. Their fraudulently obtained proceeds, whether through promotion money, share rigging, or allotment hunting, if secured in one shape or another, especially be exhausted in another, the temptation among this class of dealing in the multifarious securities afloat being too great to be resisted. The final reckoning will come with them; we already see it approaching; the days of bright hats, bright ties, bu bous pins, and cable chains will soon pass away; and in the course of the autumn, when the "spirit of seediness" shall have made himself at home in these circles, we shall meet many of our old aquaintances in apparel more suited to their recognized worth and proper position in society.

Business Announcements.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Ones in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1½, 2, 2¼, 2⅝ and 2¾.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1½, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅝.)
Baguelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
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Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ¼ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
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Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ROSSELET & Co. have removed their Shop to the ground floor of the house, No. 6, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR STEARINE CANDLES. Price 10 Annas per Bundle of one pound. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON belonging to the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the COURT OF CHANCERY, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE IN LONDON, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—
TELLISAGALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.
YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.
KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres young coffee.
DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.
Those well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.
Further PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any INFORMATION may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors 27, Londenhall Street, London, E.C.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th August 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Mandid Bunder on account of the underwriters landed ex Steamer *Arratoon Apcar* from Calcutta,
P V 40 Bags Bengal Sugar more or less damaged by Salt Water.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Goods, &c. &c.
2 English-built Melbourne Dog Carts.
6 Sets Plated and Brass mounted Single Harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION a Piece of Ground with Dwelling House thereon, situate within the Fort in Bazar Gate Street, assessed under No. 107 and entered in the books of the collector of land revenue under No. 634, admeasuring 197 square yards or thereabouts—bounded on the East by the house of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, on the West by the Bazar Gate Street, on the South by the House of Hormusjee Rutonjee Mawa, on the North by the House of Bora Abdoolee Budrodeen.

AND

On THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 4 P.M. on the premises, a Piece of Ground with a Dwelling house thereon, situate without the fort walls of Bombay on Kalbadevie Road, assessed under No. 94 and entered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 121, bounded on the East by the property belonging to Gungadass viz. Bhoocundass, on the West by the Cabbanavie Road, on the South by the House of Varjeeram Vallubdass and on the North by the House of Parmanund Thaver.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

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Gentlemen's very superior plain Calf Boots, with Kid Tops.
A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad, also Ditto Leggings. Price Rs. 15 each.

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First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hornby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.
Bombay, 6th August 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

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AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT UPPER COLABA, (OPPOSITE THE LIGHT-HOUSE.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, this day, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at Upper Colaba, (opposite the Light House,) a portion of the Household Furniture, Glass, Porcelain and Plated Ware, &c., the property of Doctor WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.D., (changing his residence); the same comprises Rich Glass-ware, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture, well seasoned carved Black wood, such as Circular and Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Easy, Arm, Rocking, and Priedieu Chairs, Open Worked Teapoy's, a Mahogany Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Flower Stand, Lady's Work Table, Glass Door Corner Presses with collection of Shells, Engravings, in Gilt and other Frames, one Plated Three Light Hanging Arge d Lamp with Drops, Side Boards, Dining Tables, Screens, Arm and Rattan Chairs, Hat Stands, Bronze Wall Shades, with ground Glass Shades, Bronze Clock, a Large Black wood Four Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Reclining Couches, Medical and Persian Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, and a dispensse Articles, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the Property is now on view.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th August 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their rooms, a quantity of Twists, Piece Goods, &c.
A double-barrelled Gun in case with fittings.
400 cases of Tin Plates, &c. &c.
On account of the concerned.
3 Casks of oil saved from the wreck of the late ship *Patterson*

AT 1 P.M.

A second-hand Brougham, and any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to commit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station—
A large quantity of Cotton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Be.wila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior Duly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are specially built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th August 1863.

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Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402
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The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to
JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion. Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Belts, Stores, &c.
This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.
Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cral Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Ones in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1½, 2, 2¼, 2⅝ and 2¾.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1½, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅝.)
Baguelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ¼ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ROSSELET & Co. have removed their Shop to the ground floor of the house, No. 6, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR STEARINE CANDLES. Price 10 Annas per Bundle of one pound. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON belonging to the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the COURT OF CHANCERY, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE IN LONDON, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—
TELLISAGALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.
YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.
KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres young coffee.
DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.
Those well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.
Further PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any INFORMATION may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors 27, Londenhall Street, London, E.C.

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight .....2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. 3 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. 2 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. 1 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand.....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 10th June 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—MR. W. VON HAFEN has retired from our Firm, and CEASES from this date TO SIGN for the same at Bombay.
HAHN KUHN & Co.
Kurrachee, 27th July 1863.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the HINDUSTAN INSULANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies, at current rates, to any ports in the Indian or China Seas.
COHEN & Co.
13th July 1863.

NOTICE.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM IN LIVERPOOL, and that the same will be carried on under the name and style of ARAMBOHOY GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co. from this day.
No. 2, Bell Lane. Bombay, 10th July 1863.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—As the Allotment of Shares will be made forthwith, those gentlemen who have not yet returned their forms of applications filled in, are requested to do so previous to the 10th instant, to the Secretary, at Messrs. NICOL & Co., Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Bombay, 1st August 1863. REMINGTON & Co.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 3 P.M. on the 11th instant, to consider the best way of raising Capital for the new buildings, Screws, &c., to be erected at Colaba.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
3rd August 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A PRESS BUILDING, GODOWNS, &c. at Colaba, for the Fort Press Company, Limited.
For Bills of quantities and other particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned Secretaries to the Company.
No Tenders will be received after Noon on the 9th August.
21st July 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION to prepare Candidates for the Examinations and Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. J. WILLIAMS,
Late Master R. N. & R. N.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

NOTICE.—On the 8th August 1863, (25 Audy 1038,) will be sold at Allepey by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., the Rice belonging to the Travancore Government, and lying in the Timber Depôt at Allepey. On the same day, will be sold by Auction 4½ Candies more or less of Ivory in 9 lots.
2. For further particulars as to terms of the sale, refer to the *Cochin Chronicle*.
HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Allepey, 23rd July 1863.

TENDER FOR COALS.—On THURSDAY, 6th instant, at one o'clock P.M., the adjudication against sealed tenders, of 900 TONS OF COALS for the use of H. M. Steam Transport *Japan*, will be proceeded with in presence of the Acting Vice Consul for France, 23, Rampart Row.
The quantity to be supplied on the Nemours. The ascertained from this date at the office of the Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris Agency.
M. LAPORTERIE,
Capitanie de Frigate Commanding the *Japon*.
Bombay, 3rd August 1863.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that their new CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA will be commenced by Steamer from Calcutta and Bombay on the fifteenth September next, and continued thereafter monthly.
The Ports of call on this Coast are to be Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut or Beypoor, Cochin and Tuticorin with permission also to call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Honawar, Mangalore, Coondapoor, Mangalore, Tellicherry and Pegapatam. Rates of Freight and Passage Money, dates of arrival at and departure from intermediate ports and other particulars of information will be published hereafter.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st August 1863.

NOTICE.—Our business will, from this date, be carried on in Nesbit Row.
C. MASCARENHAS & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1863.

THE MECHANICS PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Church Gate Street, on the 11th Proximo, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 31st December 1862.
2nd. To consider the advisability of reducing the number of Directors, in pursuance of the power given by Clause 61 of the Deed of Co-partnership, leaving it at their option to re-asse the number, and of reducing the number required by clause 82 of the Deed to form a quorum at Meetings of the Company.
3rd. To elect a Director to fill a vacancy in the Board.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th July 1863.

REGISTRE MARITIME.—Captain H. GAIGNOUX having been appointed as Agent for the "Registre Maritime" in this City, is authorized to give certificates according to the regulations of this institution